

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 4

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 27th, 1891.

The news from Chili continue vague and uncertain, owing to the fact that the government controls the trans-Andine telegraph line, while the revolutionary operations are confined almost wholly to the coast. It appears, however, that several coast towns have fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, but not without some fighting and an occasional repulse. Our latest mail advices give only a vague idea of the situation, consequently the relative strength of the two parties can not be even approximately estimated. Balmaceda, however, is still in possession of Santiago and Valparaiso and may therefore be said to have the most advantageous positions, with all the available material of war, except what was on board the war vessels, in his possession. We have received telegrams from Santiago, evidently inspired, saying that the war vessels were suffering for coal, but this is evidently false as the coal supply is too accessible to permit such a situation. The revolutionists have been maintaining an active blockade all along the coast, which has been made the subject of a protest from the foreign representatives in Chili. In view of the haste with which Balmaceda is organizing and arming a force to take the field against the revolutionists, it may be believed that a decisive issue will very soon be reached.

The action of the Constituent Assembly in providing for a pension to D. Pedro II is one which merits the fullest and most cordial approval. Whether one approves his government, or not, the simple fact remains that he gave the whole of a long life to that service and that he never laid aside for himself one mite of all the sums paid to him as the executive head of the nation. It is known to everybody that his heart and purse were always open to every tale of distress and to every appeal for charity, and it is equally well known that the greater part of his salary was paid out for charitable objects. The young men whom he educated and protected, the widows and orphans whom he supported, the churches and schools which lived upon his bounty, are not to be numbered by the tens, but by the hundreds. He was a father and benefactor to his people in the broadest and best sense of the term, for he impoverished himself in their behalf, even when they were unworthy of his interest. We do not dispute that he was not a wise ruler and we do not deny the evils and errors which his reign brought upon the country, but we do deny most emphatically that he was wholly responsible for them. He was the result of a bad system of government which was voluntarily and deliberately adopted by the Brazilian people themselves, but he has been almost uniformly in advance of those who educated and supported him, and who as legislators and ministers had the power to correct abuses and execute reforms. Whatever of corruption and repression has existed in Brazil during the years of his reign is to be charged to the account of the statesmen of the country, and not to the Emperor. It is just and honorable therefore to place an allowance at his disposal that will not only relieve his closing days from want and anxiety, but which will be a proper and generous expression of public esteem and sympathy. No official in this country is deprived of his pension, or annuity, at the end of a long period of honest public service. It should be borne in mind, therefore, that D. Pedro II is one of the oldest as well as the

highest officials in the Brazilian public service, and is just as fully entitled to the grateful protection in his old age of those whom he has so long served, as is the humble door-keeper who now retires upon a pension.

It is to be registered, with undisguised satisfaction, that the constitution has been at last voted in first reading, and also that it is announced that the final vote will be taken before the month closes. We are not at all certain that some of the provisions adopted will prove successful in practice, but in view of the dangers arising from a longer continuation of this abnormal state of affairs and of the possibility that further opportunity might develop even worse absurdities, we can not help considering it best to adopt the document at once, mistakes and all. It is gratifying, however, to note that the impracticable creation of the American constitution for the indirect election of the President, has been changed for the simpler method of direct popular election. The reduction of the presidential term to four years, however, is not easily approved, for it is evident that these elections will be so serious a source of disturbance in the future that it might be an advantage to hold them less frequently. One act of the Constituent, however, deserves unstinted praise—that in which it refused to give constitutional sanction to all the acts of the provisional government. It would have been a standing disgrace to Brazil had its fundamental law sanctioned and approved the scandalous acts of the past year in which the whole country almost has been sold out to speculators and favorites of certain ministers. No one can be oblivious to the fact that Brazil has been brought almost to the verge of bankruptcy by the policy followed by the minister of finance, and that her resources have been wasted and mortgaged to an enormous extent by the privileges granted so lavishly by the minister of agriculture. It would be the crowning disgrace were the representatives of the people to deliberately tie their own hands in face of all these abuses and shameful jobberies.

The principal event of political importance during the past week, was the resignation of the provisional ministry, and the selection of a successor—all after the most approved methods employed by the late Brazilian monarchical government. The declared cause was the refusal of the ministry to concede an interest guarantee on the capital to be employed in the construction of a new port at Torres, Rio Grande do Sul, which Gen. Deodoro considers necessary for strategic purposes; but it is evident that this is only a pretext. The ministers have not been in entire harmony with the chief of state for a long time, and other reasons must therefore be sought for their withdrawal just on the eve of a change under the constitution. Still further, after all the shameful monopolies and extravagant favors granted by the ministers of finance and agriculture, it is asking of us the impossible to believe that the ministry could now refuse one guarantee more, preferring resignation rather than grant it! After granting monopolies and interest guarantees upon the wildest of schemes, and after plunging the treasury into a bottomless quagmire of responsibilities and obligations, which, carried out, could not fail to plunge the country into bankruptcy, it is hardly credible that these ministers could now assume the rôle of virtuous indignation at an attempt to impose just one burden more upon the uncomplaining taxpayer. We do not justify the scheme, nor excuse the action of the chief of state in demanding one more favor from an already heavily burdened treasury, but looking at it from the standpoint occupied by himself and ministry for so long a time—that the resources of the country are inexhaustible—he certainly can not be blamed for becoming indignant at the hypocritical objections urged at the last moment by his ministers. Inconvenient and irrational as it may be to have such a change at this moment, the whole country is evidently relieved to have it occur. Never in the history of Brazil has so much mischief been wrought in the departments of finance and agriculture. They have increased the cost of living by one-third, they have increased the costs of almost everything consumed, they have increased interest, rent and taxation, they have demoralized the public service and personal ideals of business responsibility, they have covered the country with oppressive monopolies and

have created a horde of speculators to prey upon us, such as the country never before has known, and they have wasted the revenues of the state and squandered the public patrimony with a recklessness never before surpassed in any country. No one at this moment knows for how much the country is pledged, and no one knows how shamelessly the people have been robbed. In view of all this, there are no regrets wasted over the change; the only one is the whistled regret that there is not courage and strength enough to make the change more sweeping and complete than it is.

SOME weeks ago the people of the United States were surprised by another one of those magnificent bequests to educational institutions which have done so much toward the development of education in that country. This gift amounted to an aggregate of \$2,100,000, divided among several leading institutions of learning, and was made by an obscure New York leather merchant named Daniel D. Fayerweather. He was a quiet unpretentious business man, whose integrity and good character were known among his business associates, but who had never occupied any public position, nor taken any prominent part in any philanthropic work. His intentions were therefore wholly unknown to the public, and it was only when his will was opened that his munificent gifts to education were known. These continuous gifts to institutions of learning in the United States are without parallel in the history of the world, and they exhibit a quality of public spirit and foresight which is equally rare. In a country whose administration and progress depends so largely upon the intelligence and training of its people, education of a high order is absolutely indispensable, and it is therefore an act of the highest patriotism in any citizen to employ his time and money in promoting education. In view of the ambition of many Brazilians to organize their government according to the American republican model, we can not do better than to recommend the adoption also of American educational ideas. Instead of leaving the initiative to the government, the people should proceed to organize and manage schools of their own, which shall supplement the public schools and afford an education which it is now impossible to obtain. At the present moment Brazil does not possess one single university, nor one single college of a high class, outside of the professional schools, nor one single high-class seminary, or college, for girls. There are a number of private schools which are doing good work, but lacking endowments they are unable to develop into institutions of the grade required. In view of this great need, why is it not possible to secure the endowment of some good college, which shall be absolutely free from the blighting control of the government? And why may not capitalists leave their fortunes to such institutions? There is enough wealth surely, and we have no doubt but what there is enough of the right kind of patriotism. If Brazil is to be a successful republic, there must be an immense amount of educational work done, and it is none too early for a beginning.

From the *Diário Oficial*, Jan. 22.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

The General-in-Chief, chief of the provisional government, considering that the fact productive of the retirement of the ministry (*sic*) should be judged by the opinion of the country, has the following published, without comments:

The state of Rio Grande do Sul has but one seaport, and this nearly always unavailable, notwithstanding that there is a remedy, such as that in question, for so serious an evil; very clearly this is demonstrated by recurring facts, as well as by its long, ancient and known history.

This question, which is sufficiently studied, debated and what is more, judged by distinguished and notable sailors, such as Tamandaré and Inhaúma, among the engineers Hawkshaw and H. Law, should have already been decided, and the General-in-Chief examined it in 1875, when he was in command of the frontier at Quarary; nevertheless it has not been, neither has the improper, prejudicial and inexcusable delay been justified.

Very well. As a Brazilian and desirous of well-servicing the country, and in the position of chief of the government, the General-in-Chief accepted with pleasure the question so soon as there appeared a party who would take charge of this service; this was Dr. Trajano Viriato de Medeiros, to whom he gave the attention and support that he would have afforded to any person desirous of taking this grand, necessary and indispensable step for the benefit of the progress of the state of Rio Grande, and consequently of Brazil.

The report of the department of agriculture being delayed, and the General-in-Chief being accustomed to assume the responsibility of his own acts and to take no steps in regard to certain questions of administration save with the assent of the ministers by documents signed by himself, by the

secretary, or by one of the private secretaries, he exchanged with the minister in question, for a better understanding, the following correspondence: *Eminent colleague, Gen. Glicério:*

We have agreed, without doubt, not to grant further interest guarantees to any enterprise without authority from Congress.

The question of the "Porto das Torres," however, I can not consider as comprehended in this deliberation, not only because it is a question already studied, but also because I have spoken to V. Ex. regarding it on various occasions.

I consider the opening of this port, and its connection with Porto Alegre by a railway, a question of the highest importance and of great national interest, as much for commerce, which can not and must not remain at the mercy of the caprices of the Rio Grande bar, as a result of the demands for the defense of our frontier, and as a guarantee for the lives and property of our fellow countrymen and other inhabitants, in the event of a foreign aggression; an aggression which we are powerless to avoid or prevent, except by disposing, beyond the force necessary for a reprisal, of really, rapid and safe means of locomotion and transport.

If clear and cloudless appear the international and political horizons; if the financial embarrassments and disadvantageous domestic condition of our southern neighbors prevent them just now from entertaining bellicose dreams of the domination of the continent, such a state of affairs will not last forever; it is also possible that not always will they have well-ordered governments, and such as will understand that good neighborly relations are a necessary condition of progress and their own improvement.

Forethought and prudence will never be excessive in questions of such magnitude, principally when in endeavoring to meet these, at the same time the material improvement of the country is promoted by the construction of a railway which will pass through a region of the greatest fertility and which enjoys a climate eminently appropriate for European immigration.

I assume the responsibility, fully, entirely and completely, for the act.

I therefore request that you will have drawn up the decree granting an interest guarantee to the "Porto das Torres" enterprise, even because, beyond the reasons I have expounded, it may be added that the opening of this port will furnish to navigation a refuge and a shelter—open, safe and of easy access—between Desterro and Montevideo, to vessels of any draft.

So long ago as 1875, when commander of the frontier from Quarary to Livramento, in a report submitted upon the various frontiers of Rio Grande do Sul, I begged the attention of the government to the "Porto das Torres," the only protection against an invasion, by the frontier of Chuy, of the city of Rio Grande; which was much applauded by the illustrious of Jaguário, Chuy, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Bagé.

Only those who are ignorant of the Chuy frontier, and of the city of Rio Grande, can doubt the importance of the "Porto das Torres" in relation to the defense of this state.

Capital, December 27th, 1890.

CABINET OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1890.

General-in-Chief:

I proceed to furnish you with a reply to, and in compliance with, your letter dated on the 27th inst. The evening before yesterday at a meeting at the department of agriculture, our colleagues of finance, public instruction and war being absent, the ministry decided to submit to you that, under the circumstances, the granting of an interest guarantee to the railway projected between "Porto das Torres" and Porto Alegre does not appear to be justifiable.

For my part, I must remind you that I always opposed this interest guarantee, both as to the said railway and as to the very works in the port. And, during my temporary absence from the government, this concession was made to Dr. Trajano de Medeiros and others, with other favors, except the grant of an interest guarantee.

On arriving from São Paulo, I complained even so against the concession, as to that part referring to the railway, for it seemed to me that under the conditions of the decree of June 26th, 1890, it should have been granted by the governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

V. Ex., however, convinced me of the contrary, in explaining to me that the road serving strategic purposes, was within the clauses of the said decree, with the assent of the Executive of the Union.

In this manner was granted the concession, without guarantee of interest, as to which there was never mention made.

I am perfectly acquainted with the situation of Rio Grande do Sul, so far as regards its ports and railways, from an economic and strategic point of view, and I assure you that the refusal of this interest guarantee will in no manner prejudice them.

So many are the proofs of personal consideration and administrative confidence that you, General-in-Chief, have shown me, that I permit myself to speak to you with this frankness, which is nothing more than the friendship I dedicate to you, in accordance with my sentiments as regards the question now occupying our attention.

I have delayed in thus replying to you, for I was desirous of hearing upon the subject the opinion of our colleague of finance, who has also decided in the same manner.

I am, as always, with the highest consideration and sincere esteem, the friend, colleague and supporter of Your Excellency,

Francisco Glicério.

Illustrious colleague, Gen. Glicério:

The letter which V. Ex. addressed me under date of the 31st, in reply to mine of the 27th, both of December last, as to the granting of an interest guarantee to the enterprise of the "Porto das Torres," has been received.

Assuredly, under the conditions of the decree of June 26th, 1890, the government of Rio Grande do Sul was competent to grant it; but it is beyond doubt that such a concession, not destined to the exclusive service of the interests of that state, but moreover and as well those of the Union, could be granted by the federal government.

By the concession of the railway and port "das Torres" it is not only sought to furnish an outlet for the produce for that part of the northern region of the state served by it, nor to endow our coast with a safe and easily accessible refuge between Montevideo and Desterro, and in this manner, perhaps, avoid the repetition of a marine disaster such as the catastrophe occurred with the packet *Rio Apa*; incontestable demands for defense, and, perhaps, for the national integrity, are at the same time consulted.

With the exception of the projected railway from Itamaré to Santa Maria da Boa Vista, and that of the "Porto das Torres," none of the Rio Grande do Sul railways merit, with strictness, the classification of strategic; none of them satisfy so thoroughly, as those I have just mentioned, the demands for the defense and the integrity of the country in emergencies which may be unfavorable, or contrary to us.

It is sufficient for V. Ex. to consider that preparations skillfully disguised, followed by the rapid invasion over the Chuy frontier, may cause to fall into the possession of the enemy in the case of a war with the Oriental State, in alliance with the Argentine Republic, the city of Rio Grande; this result secured, with a few field guns, the enemy would render absolutely impossible the service of the pilotage and buying of the bar. Under such conditions how could the state be succeeded?

The railways of the north and south of Rio Grande are of great military importance under the condition of having free, safe and rapid communication between it and the other states of the republic and with the federal capital, and when, beyond this, in case of war with the Argentine Republic, the Oriental State not only maintains neutrality, but has the force to preserve and guarantee this neutrality.

The concession now in question obviates all this—remedies everything.

Only one argument can be presented against the request for the interest guarantee: the resulting increase of expense, the financial situation.

Happily this is neither so embarrassed that it cannot support this onus, nor even within the limits of our present budget is it difficult to find means for meeting this burden, if, perchance as a burden can be classified an expenditure more than amply compensated for in the important demands which it meets and satisfies. There is still under consideration a decree, sent by V. Ex., by which there is extended for six months the time marked to Haupt & Co. for the building of 12 central factories and 4 sugar refineries, which enjoy the interest guarantee of 6 per cent, upon a capital of 9,750,000\$. It would suffice to cancel this concession, together with all those which have failed in complying with contracts made by not organizing in due season, and resources will be found to guarantee 6 per cent. interest on 30,000\$ per kilometer, for a railway of over 300 kilometers, and this only by the cancelling of the Haupt contract.

I will go further, my illustrious colleague. With my usual sincerity and frankness, I declare that, if for the concession of an interest guarantee to the "Porto das Torres" enterprise it were necessary to annul all the interest guarantees that have been granted under our government to whatsoever enterprises, I should not hesitate an instant in advising such action, excepting from it only the two railways, whose construction interests to the highest degree the integrity of the country, and which are those that are directed from Itamaré to Santa Maria, and that which advances towards Matto Grosso; conscious that in thus acting I should execute a patriotic deed.

Send me, therefore, the decree of the concession of the interest guarantee to the "Porto das Torres" enterprise.

Health and fraternity,

January 2nd, 1891.

CABINET OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Rio de Janeiro, January 5th, 1891.

Dear Marshal:

I have your very valued letter dated on the 2nd inst. I have reflected much before giving you the present reply, and in this manner is explained the delay which you must have noticed. I continue to think that we should not grant an interest guarantee to the railway from "Porto das Torres" to Porto Alegre.

I have again consulted my colleagues, and they are of the same opinion. Decrees are being drawn up which grant the railways of the general system, Madeira and Mamoré, S. Francisco and Assumpção, Manaós and S. Joaquim, and others of great importance; to none of these have been conceded interest guarantees. The grantees will probably apply to the ordinary legislative body to solicit this guarantee.

Not being desirous, however, of creating obstacles for you, I tender you my resignation as the only solution which at the moment is suggested by prudence and patriotism. You can grant it to me without reluctance.

Within a few days you will be elected constitutional President of the republic, and will then have to form a new ministry. Anticipate then, as regards me, this formality, and count upon me as your personal friend, as your political ally, and even as your administrative assistant, whenever you may have need of my services. Take note, I tender you my resignation, but I remain your sincere, loyal, and disinterested political ally.

Send your orders to your friend and affectionate colleague,

Francisco Glicério.

Rio de Janeiro, January 20th, 1891.

General-in-Chief:

As the national congress has to-day passed through the first discussion the project of the Constitution of the republic, upon which circumstance depended our retirement from the management of public affairs, through the resignations we offered of our positions at the last council, held on the 17th inst., in consequence of our opposition to the interest guarantee for the building of the "Porto das Torres," we await the appointment of our successors, repeating to you the protests of our highest consideration.

Ruy Barbosa.
Manoel Ferraz de Campos Sales.
Francisco Glicério.
E. Wandenbolk.
Q. Bocayeva.
J. Cesário de F. Alvim.

—There were 23,008 births registered in Buenos Aires last year, of which 3,000 were illegitimate. The males exceeded the females by 576. The total number of marriages was 5,559, and of deaths 16,484, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 of the population, a lower rate than usual. Of the persons dying 9,773 were males, and 11,950 were unmarried.

January 16.—Deputy Cesar Zauza begged the president of the congress to use his powerful influence with the government to obtain an answer to communications from this body. Some time ago congress voted a resolution asking for information in regard to the financial condition of the country, and recently it called the government's attention to the expedience of postponing the state election. It seems that the government is paying no attention to the wishes of congress, and since the last of the above-mentioned resolutions were passed, the minister of the interior has given orders to the governors not to proceed with the elections. In the fulfilment of this mission congress should recognise only God as its superior, and for the conduct of the government it should hold responsible, not the ministers, but the chief of the provisional government. It is stated that some members of congress residing in the capital have been asked to receive, pay for and furnish mileage. It is also stated that the government has appointed a member of congress director of one of the faculties. It is desirable that congress should be informed whether any steps have been taken to fill the vacancies in this body. The president answered that, as there is no law permitting congressmen to resign their seats, the resignations cannot be accepted and consequently there are no vacancies to be filled. The resolutions of congress have been duly transmitted to the government, but no answer has been received. Deputy Jovito Reyes declared that, if any congressman residing in this city have received pay for mileage, he is not one of them. While in possession of the floor he availed himself of the opportunity to enlist the prestige of the president in behalf of the idea of removing the sittings of congress from a building so scarcely breathe. Deputy Jovito Reyes vehemently attacked the conduct of the minister of the interior in ordering the governors to proceed with

January 24.—Several proposals were presented for honoring the memory of the late Gen. Benjamin Constant. The motion adopted was that the Senator Bocayeva, which comprises a vote of profound sorrow, a recommendation to the government to grant a pension to the family of the deceased and a declaration that any other method chosen by the said government, for doing homage to his memory would correspond to the feelings of congress and meet with its approval. On motion of the same senator congress adjourned to the 26th

—The executive committee of the "National Union" party in Rio Grande do Sul has protested against the arrest of one of the editors of the *Revista*.

—Ex-Deputy Gavião Peixoto and the Souza Queiroz family decline taking part in the opposition movement in S. Paulo.

—It is stated that Dr. Piratininga de Almeida will to-morrow assume *ad interim* the office of governor of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Several plantations have been sold at good prices in the vicinity of Uberaba and S. Pedro de Uberlândia, Minas Geraes.

—It is stated that the S. Paulo press will present Julio de Mesquita and Vicente de Carvalho as its candidates to the state legislature.

—Councillor Jesuino Marcondes has recently sold for 660,000\$ real estate which he bought in S. Paulo about a year ago for 60,000\$.

—In Santos potatoes have been received by consignees within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel, as they can not be stored in the custom-house.

—In Rio Grande do Norte the extraction of rubber from the mangoba is becoming an important industry. This rubber sells for 1200 per kilo.

—It is proposed to arm the police and national guard with the Chuchú rifles and revolvers. If criminals do not "shoo-shoo" then, some one will get hurt.

—At a rehearsal at the S. José theater in S. Paulo on the night of the 17th there was a row in which managers, composers, orchestra, singers and ballet girls all took part.

—The vice-general of Santa Catharina has opened a credit of 5,000\$ to meet expenses incurred last year in the capital of the state in the treatment of poor people stricken with small-pox.

—In S. Paulo recently a woman was barbarously murdered by her husband. He first strangled her while she was sleeping and continued to repeat at his blows notwithstanding her screams, inflicting on her 32 wounds.

—Late Babia advises mention a fight between six men, a father and two sons on each side. Four of the six were killed, which is a very good average, even for Bogueirão Grande, as the scene of the conflict is called.

—In Niteroi a census-taker attempted to outrage a woman at one of the houses he visited, and then threatened to have her husband discharged from the arsenal, where he is employed, because she called to the neighbors for help.

—The municipal council of Juiz de Fora has appointed a committee to examine the electric light plant at that place for the purpose of deciding whether the accident, which recently occurred was due to any defect in its construction.

—The receipts of India rubber at Pará for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1890, were 3,059,000 kilos, against 7,800,000 kilos for the corresponding period in 1889. It is thought that during the present half year the receipts will be comparatively light.

—In a circular to the municipal councils of São Paulo the governor of the state tells them that without orders from him they must not interrupt the electoral process, whatever may be the reports they hear in regard to the action of the national congress.

—An important demonstration was made at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 22nd in honor of Gen. Silva Fawres, recently removed from the command of the military district on the southern frontier. There appears to have been some political cause for the change.

—In S. Paulo, the corpse of a man, a horse saddled and bridled, 15 oxen and a covered wagon containing furniture, were being hauled down the Rio Pardo. It is thought they fell in through the Tamandua bridge giving way, and it is feared that several persons have perished.

—A number of gentlemen in Juiz de Fora who had telegraphed to the Emperor congratulating him on his last birthday, have received from him a letter of thanks, in which he says that he will never cease to long for Brazil, nor to remember the faithful friends (fi) he left here.

—An attempt to defraud the government savings bank at Pará of 1,500\$ was discovered on the 30th ult. A government clerk changed a deposit book that had been liquidated, changed its number, etc., and arranged an accomplice to present the forged document. He will be prosecuted—and acquitted, of course.

—With a persistence worthy of a better cause, people continue to suffer martyrdom through their devotion to the fatal kerosene-can. One of the most recent victims is a São Paulo girl of 17, who a few days ago resorted to this convenient but dangerous method of kindling a fire. She was horribly burned and expired in the most intense agony the same day.

—The first state election occurred in Minas Geraes on the 25th, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by the Constituinte declaring such elections null and void. The election was promoted by the adherents of the provisional government and as the opposition and many republicans abstained from voting, the official ticket was carried triumphantly. A controversy is sure to arise eventually over this election.

—O Brazil on the 22nd publishes the following: "The Cidade de Araras says: 'On the 'Campeo Alto' plantation in this municipality the result of the census was the following: Victoria Ubatuba 120 years old, Maria Gorda, her daughter, 100 years old, Antonio Guatemotzin, grandson of the first, 80 years old, Gaudencio Hernes, great-grandson, 24 years old, Rulo Mima 150 years old, Thomasia Ubatuba 90 years old, Ambrosio Prado 100 years old, José Rodriguez 90 years old and Masico da Silva 90 years old. These citizens were slaves on the plantation.'"

—According to the *Estado de São Paulo* the commission charged with the duty of providing a scheme for the agricultural school in São Paulo has reported in favor of a school at Piracicaba modeled after the French school at Grignon, and similar institutions in North America. It is recommended to create a school for 120 pupils, with instruction in physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, agriculture, stock-raising, engineering, economics and rural legislation. A member of the commission with a special leave for "North America" in search of a competent man to establish and direct the school.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Serra Negra branch of the Mogyana railway will be opened in March.

—The freight clerks of the English line in São Paulo are asking for higher salaries.

—The cartmen in São Paulo have combined to neither receive nor deliver freight at the station of the English railway until the grounds surrounding that station are paved.

—Dr. Jesuino Cardoso and others have contracted with the municipal council of Cotia, São Paulo, to build a tramway between that place and Busero on the Sorocabana line.

—Among the passengers by the *Vigilância* yesterday was Dr. Pedro Betim Paes Leme who goes to Washington to represent Brazil in the international railway congress.

—The preliminary work for the selection of the route of the line from Limeira to Mogy-mirim in S. Paulo has been commenced. Dr. Jesuino Cardoso protests against this on the ground of a prior claim.

—A decree—we mean an *aviso*—from Gen. Glycerio, dated on the 19th and published on the 22nd inst., authorizes the Tijuca railway to proceed to destroy the carriage road up the hill. Gen. Glycerio's destructive proclivities were active to the end.

—The metallic railway bridge over the Parahyba at S. Fidelis, has arrived at the port of Imbeliba, where it will be shipped to its destination over the Macaé and Campos line. The bridge has a total length of 450 metres, in eight spans, and was constructed at the celebrated bridge works at Pheenixville, Pa., U. S. A.

—On the 21st inst. the laborers employed in the warehouses of the English railway at Santos struck for higher wages. A force of 60 policemen was stationed at the warehouses to prevent acts of violence. The laborers attempted none, and contented themselves with hissing and other noisy demonstrations. Since then there has been some rioting, but only one person, it is said, has been hurt. The police has been reinforced with 15 men from S. Paulo.

—The Gera! railway company (ex-Leopoldina) publishes the receipts on all its lines during December, 1890, as follows:

Passengers.....	209,744,320
Luggage and parcels.....	20,330 350
Animals and waggons.....	4,308 420
Merchandise.....	511,082 552
Sundries.....	30,480 610
	775,012,532

—A disastrous accident occurred on the 20th inst. on the occasion of the trial of a new locomotive, which resulted in the death of seven persons, and in grave injuries to seven others. Among those killed was the director of the road, the treasurer, and other officials of the line. The accident was caused by a derailment on a sharp down grade. It seems probable that the train was in a very bad condition. The locomotive was in charge of the filter and mechanical engineer employed by the Baldwin Works, who is under arrest, although the accident was due to no fault of himself. We hear that steps have been taken here to secure his release.

COFFEE NOTES

—"The receipts during the week," says the *Diário da Manhã*, of Santos, of the 18th, "were 50,553 bags and the sales 128,000. During the whole week the market has been firm. The first sales were effected on a basis of 7500 per 100 kilos; but, with the continued fall in exchange, prices kept going up and closed to-day at from \$8 to \$8.100."

—"The continued fall in exchange," says the *Diário de Santos* of the 18th, "and the favorable news from abroad have led to large transactions in our market during the week ending to-day. About 150,000 bags changed hands at an advance of 40 reis per 100 kilos. On our quotations of the 18th, 30 to 35,000 bags were sold on a basis of \$8.000, with a somewhat better price for choice lots on account of the scarcity of higher grades."

LOCAL NOTES

—Should the "mileage" question be ventilated in congress, how will the "Swan-necked Thunder-bolt" come out? He is entitled to mileage from Paris!

—"Well, well!" It required a decree for the minister of war to appoint an extra messenger at his department. There is nothing like going through the motions.

—Four steamers entered this port on the 22nd with an aggregate of 2,340 immigrants. What these poor people are to do under this blazing sun, no one knows.

—Hard-hearted Gen. Barboza has declined to pay the Viscountess of St. Amaro 200\$ per month, which the kind-hearted Emperor formerly allowed her. "Dang these republicans, any way!"

—"The Brazilian *esquadra*, composed of the *Aquidaua* and the *Guanabara*, sent to the United States by North America" to return the call of Admiral Walker and his *esquadilha* last year, arrived here on the 20th inst.

—Anthony Emmanuel of the Birth is a doctor and an engineer, but he lost his pocket-book with 1,500\$ in it on the 19th, just like a common individual. The thief did not know he was robbing so distinguished a citizen.

—Our colleague of the *Cidade do Rio*, Sr. José do Patrocínio, returned here on the 22nd, but it is said that monarchial Europe pleases him so much better that he will return there after a month's visit in Rio.

—"The pay of the naval cadets has been advanced by kind Admiral Wandenkolk to 7500 per month. Twelve shillings a month is not an interesting income, but it is quite as much as the lads require to buy cigarettes.

—"What we now want to know is whether we must continue to call Barboza Glycerio, *et al*, by those absurd military titles. We are getting just a little tired of the exercise, and would like to get back to plain Ruy, Chico, etc.

—"A gentleman here has received a patent for a new process of manufacturing glue "from skins *anti-furcantes, imputrescíveis e secas*." The wonder is that Gen. Deodoro did not order Gen. Glycerio's decapitation for granting such a patent.

—"It is dangerous to sleep in the dew in Rio. A man went to sleep in Black-horse Square a few nights ago, and when he awoke he had lost his silver watch—and his boots! He probably had no socks, or they would have disappeared also.

—"All the Uruguayans that took part in the Paraguayan war are to be decorated by the Brazilian government. The expense to be incurred with the medals is not likely to be great, unless the Uruguayan "braves" left large families.

—"According to the *Notícias*, of the 21st, a Sergipe journal states that a number of convicts had arrived at Pernambuco from Fernando de Noronha, where they had served out life sentences. There must be an Irishman somewhere in Sergipe.

—"Gen. Cesario Alvim has explained in the press that the mining concession he obtained was merely to legalize his exploring mineral deposits on his own land. We do not believe anyone suspected the general of the intention of organizing a "wild-cat" mine.

—"On the 10th the minister of agriculture acknowledged his mistake in giving Morris the *Passeio Publico* for a *café chantante*. Now let Morris demand an indemnity sufficient to give Gen. Glycerio had dreams for a year; it would serve him right.

—"On the 22nd the *Gazeta de Notícias* tells a ridiculous story of a railway director who delayed the Petropolis train some 35 minutes because his special car must go first up the mountain! Why the *Gazeta* did not publish the idiot's name is the mystery.

—"On the 21st the first inoculations with Dr. Kuch's famous remedy were made here at the Euzébio hospital by Dr. Valeriano Ramos. Five patients were inoculated, but we are really afraid to mention the diseases they were suffering from without medical advice.

—"An indiscreet colleague on the 22nd says Gen. Barboza will re-assume the chieftainship of the *Parque de Notícias*. Every one will applaud this change for the general will be able to give us some interesting information as to how the "oracle was worked" when he was consul.

—"Visconde de Taunay—above his own signature, and not as the Sociedade de Imigração—says hundreds of thousands of people should visit Sr. Meirelles' panorama. This is ridiculous; how can a man visit panoramas when shares are jumping upwards every minute?

—"The *Jornal do Commercio*, on the 21st, mentions a case of perspicacity that it is rare to see. A Paraná gentleman moved to S. Paulo when the revolution struck Brazil, and bought a piece of ground at his new home for 60,000\$; he has just sold it for 600,000\$!

—"The director of the Central of Brazil railway, a government line, has ordered that a queue be built for the reception of the bodies of victims on the railway. It is a curious fact that such a necessity is only now discovered. Perhaps the accident insurance company can explain?

—"We are the first to appreciate Gen. Deodoro's annoyance at his secretary, Gen. Glycerio, refusing an interest guarantee for the provisional chief's pet scheme, the "Porto das Torres." The bluff old soldier has signed interest guarantees innumerable for his secretaries, and now they refuse him one little one! It is not surprising that Gen. Deodoro lost his patience.

—"The wicked Brazil has been insisting upon a list of the legislators who have received "mileage" (*ajudas de custo*) when they have never been out of Rio. If our memory serves us, we can recall a Pará deputy—under the empire—who made the disagreeable voyage from Rio to Pará and back again, and he collected his mileage like the man he was—and is.

—"It is said to be an ill wind that blows no good." We are inclined to endorse this proverb, for it is a well-recognized fact that some of the government departments have transferred many of their officials to the swarming companies. There is only one doubt for us: Will the coming ministers have back-bone enough to refuse to enter these gentlemen to government employ when the crash comes? We doubt it?

—"We regret to note the suspension of *Voigt's Shipping Intelligence*, which has been published here since 1860, and has enjoyed a very large measure of confidence among business men. Owing to the serious illness of an assistant, who has had special charge of the work, and also to its greatly diminished circulation, Mr. Voigt considers that a continuation of the publication will hardly be worth the time and expense required.

—"Gen. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães, ex-minister of public instruction, died in this city on the morning of the 22nd inst. The late general had occupied a pre-eminent position as the virtual leader and organizer of the revolution that overthrew the empire and established the republic in Brazil. An earnest man, but deeply imbued with materialistic theories, he was unquestionably disappointed at finding his countrymen no better than the generality of human kind, and had virtually withdrawn from politics for some time before his death. His record as a minister was very much of a disappointment, but it was in no sense tarnished by the practices and scandals which have cast so much discredit on some of his colleagues.

—"How about that *Tribuna* inquiry?

—"Are the new ministers to also be all generals?

—"It is stated that counterfeit silver coins of 2\$ are in circulation.

—"A bright, active boy can find a good situation by applying at this office.

—"The number of carriages that followed the hearse of Gen. Benjamin Constant is estimated at over a thousand.

—"What has become of Gen. Ray's statue? Will it now be converted into Araripe's? Perhaps Ouro Preto may get it after all.

—"It is estimated that the mourning wreaths at the funeral of Gen. Benjamin Constant cost 4,000\$. The hearse was literally covered with them.

—"It is reported that the appointment of Deputy Seabra to the directorship of the Pernambuco law school will be annulled by the new ministry.

—"The Argentine ironclad, *Almirante Brown*, arrived here on the 23rd from Europe. Gen. Bocuaya did not go aboard so far as we know.

—"A decree was published on the 24th granting a pension of 6,000\$ per annum to the widow and three daughters of Gen. Benjamin Constant.

—"On the 24th the *Correio do Povo* says a society of thieves had been discovered in Berlin, largely composed of "fiscal employés." We hope no double entendre is hinted at by our colleague.

—"We take much pleasure in noting the arrival here of Mr. Charles S. Rawd, of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, who visits Brazil in connection with the business of that company.

—"Senator Ramiro Barcellos, of Rio Grande do Sul, assailed the editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde* on the afternoon of the 22nd. The transcription of an article caused the row.

—"The Rio correspondent of the *Monitor Cam-pita* (Gov. Portella's organ) thinks the appointment of Councillor Araripe to the portfolio of finance was not favorably received here.

—"Ex-Minister Wandenkolk, in giving up his portfolio, tells the navy that when he was placed in the position he occupies in the navy and in the country, seed was not sown on barren soil.

—"A young man connected with the police brigade attempted suicide in the *Passeio Morris* Kuhn on the 24th by taking a dose of Paris green. He had somehow discovered that his doll is stuffed with sawdust.

—"It is stated that the manuscripts left by the late Senator Octaviano have been collected, and will shortly be published in book form. Among them are translations from Eschylus, Byron and Uhland.

—"Mr. Augusto Vaz Mourão says he is going to be naturalized a citizen of the United States, so that he may have the pleasure of dying a citizen of an honest republic, such as he pictured to himself in the dreams of his youth.

—"It appears that the Torrens company does not restrict its energies to land improvement. It has secured the "city improvements" for Victoria Espirito Santo. In all probability it will also run a laundry.

—"A decree, dated on the 17th inst., and published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 23rd, prescribes rules for the employment of children in factories, etc., and appoints an inspector at 400\$ per month to keep an eye on employers.

—"Now that the ministry is out, how about renaming the streets and "villas" which bear their names? When the next congress begins to investigate the acts of this ministry, perhaps these names may not be held in so high esteem.

—"On the 24th the *Diário de Notícias*, in acknowledging the visit of the new minister of finance, advises the secretary to exercise prudence and ability in choosing his assistants. This from Gen. Barboza's organ gave us a "stitch in the side."

—"We are indebted to Sr. Samuel Guilherme da Silva for several samples of blue-black and other inks manufactured by him under the designation of "Tinta Mayrink." We have no doubt of the excellence of the article, even in spite of the name it bears.

—"The organization of so many construction companies during this period of general destruction reminds us of Ferreira Vianna's story of the drinking-place called *Paz entre amigos* (Peace among friends) where there were never less than a dozen fights every day.

—"On the 22nd the *Diário de Notícias* published Sr. Barboza's letter to Gen. Deodoro in explanation of his position on the Porto das Torres question. The letter is in such contradiction to the action of Sr. Barboza that we really see no reason for making it public.

—"With our "usual sincerity and frankness" we desire to state that the pressure on our time and attention has prevented our completing the retrospect of the past year, which was begun in our first issue of the month. We hope to be able to complete the record in our next.

—"The Barão do Rosario, so many years connected with the Treasury, and now placed on the retired list, leaves for London to-day on the *Thames*, where he will reside as the representative of the Banco do Brazil. Both parties are to be congratulated on this connection.

—"The *Jornal* hears that the final adoption of the Constitution will occur on the 28th, to be followed by its official promulgation on the 29th. The election of President will immediately follow, and then we presume the worthy representatives will hurry away from this diabolical heat.

—"The *Jornal* says that the government has some idea of asking congress, after the election of President, to assemble in an extraordinary session to vote a budget. But how can this provisional government have any such idea, unless it expects the present chief to be elected President?

2700	Inc. de Melh.	58	30	Cent. Elect.	51	
1300	do	59	100	Central do Br. pr	16	
100	do	60	900	Ceres Har.	86	
200	do	31st.	100	do	89	
250	do	28 Feb.	500	do	97	
875	Obras Hyd. pr.	6	2000	do	Feb. pr.	90
2250	do	31st.	100	Nova Era		
1000	do	do		Rural	36	

January 24th, 1890.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000\$	3,393,000\$	66,857\$	Agrícola do Brasil	2700—July 90	80\$	162 000	162 000—166 000
1,000,000	275,000	—	Alagoas do Brasil	12 000—Jan. 91	—	600 000	—
5,000,000	500,000	398,810	Auxilium do Brasil	12 000—Jan. 91	—	600 000	—
5,000,000	800,000	—	do 2 series	4 800—Jan. 91	60	120 000	—
M 10,000,000	400,000	—	Bolsa	—	—	250 000	240 000—260 000
	Mr. 300,000	—	Brasiliense	—	Mr. 150	—	—

America, gold.

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

INSURANCE.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	240,000	20,115	Aliança	25000-Jan. 91	20	22 1/2	
3,000,000	750,000	204,707	Argos Fluminense	25 000-Jan. 91	25 1/2	374 000	
2,000,000	250,000	31,524	Bomaz	1 720-Jan. 91	10	9	000
2,000,000	200 000	18,000	Bomaz	3 000-Jan. 91	10	10 1/2	
1,000,000	200,000	132,751	Confiança	2 000-Jan. 91	20	31 000	
1,000,000	220,000	210,737	Fidelidade	15 000-Jan. 91	125	150 000	
1,000,000	250,000	25,000	Garantia	14 000-Jan. 91	10	140 000	
700,000,000	200,000	117,712	Gerai.	4 000-Jan. 91	20	300 000	
7,000,000	200,000		Inteligenciadora	3 000-Jan. 91	20	15 000	
5,000,000	400,000	360,000	Integridade	10 000-Jan. 91	100	180 000	
1,000,000	100,000	27,550	Lealdade	3 000-Jan. 91	10	0 000	
1,000,000	400,000	400,000	Nova Permanente	2 000-July 91	20	15 000	
5,000,000	750,000	19,000	Pavimente	3 000-July 91	30	25 750	
250,000	250,000	250,000	Prosperidade	2 000-Jan. 91	20	15 000	
2,000,000	110,000	14,131	União Com. dos Vargueiros	5 000-Jan. 91	10	10 000	
200,000	200,000	114,131	Vigilância	7 500-July 91	10	10 000	

RAILWAYS.

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,100,000\$	5,400,000\$	112,519\$	Carris Urbanos	1\$500—Oct. 04	200\$	272\$500	—
9,750,000	9,700,000	..	Jardin Botânico	1\$ 000—Jan. 91	200	250 000	—
800,000	800,000	\$41,86	Pernambuco	6 000—Jan. 01	100	90 000	—
1,200,000	600,000	60,000	Peto Alegre	5 000—July 90	200	..	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	559,826	S. Christovão .....	.. —Jan. 91	200	300 000	... —310\$000

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonvoting stock	Last sale	Closing quotations
7,000,000	400,000\$	..	Agic. Coloniz. de Vassouras	450000-Jan. 91	200\$	198 2000	..
700,000	70,000,000	..	Unif. e Vigiao Fluminense	1 0000-Jan. 91	200	200 2000	..
408,400	708,400	200,000\$	Carnegie's Fluminense....	1 0000-Jan. 91	200	218 2000	..
300,000	300,000	..	Comercio e Industria....	100000-Jan. 91	200	200 2000	..
300,000	300,000	..	Commodos e Enzas de Cafe	100000-Jan. 91	60	59 2000	..
200,000	120,000	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	100000-Jan. 91	200	200 2000	..
....	21,200	..	do 2 series....	100000-Jan. 91	100	..	..
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas	100000-Jan. 91	200	410 2000	..
....	550,000	..	do 2 series....	100000-Jan. 91	100	340 2000	.... 300-800
12,500,000	2,500,000	..	Escavadora de Cafe....	....	40	39 2000	..
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Energica Fluminense....	....	40	50 2000	51\$ 0000- 53 0000
400,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Colonizador do Brazil	....	60	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Liv. e Vigiao de Macache	....	100	180 2000	..
200,000	200,000	220,000\$	Industrial Fluminense (Kia)	100000-Jan. 91	50	50 2000	..
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil....	6 0000-Jan. 91	200	480 2000-510 0000	..
10,000,000	3,200,000	..	do do Rio....	Int.-Jan. 91	60	60 2000	.... 63 0000
12,000,000	1,000,000	..	do do S. Paulo....	Int.-Jan. 91	60	60 2000	.... 63 0000
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Oleos....	5 0000-Jan. 91	100	130 2000	..
25,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nova Era Rural....	100000-Jan. 91	70	35 2000	.... 56 0000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Phosphato de Cafe....	6 0000-Aug. 90	120	180 2000	..
650,000	470,000	..	do do Minas....	100000-Jan. 91	100	100 2000	..
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Saneamento do Rio....	120000-Jan. 91	400	210 2000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Servicos Maritimos....	8 0000-Jan. 91	200	390 2000	..
4,800,000	1,800,000	..	S. Jeroonymo mines....	....	100	170 2000	..
....	720,000	..	do 2 series....	....	20	52 2000	.... 43 0000
10,000,000	8,000,000	..	Torreos Brazileiros....	3 6000-Jan. 91	60	174 2000 75 0000
300,000	300,000	..	Uniao....	1 0000-Jan. 91	200	200 2000	..

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